

The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13 1737.

N^o 484.

THE Law to restrain the Disposition of Lands, whereby the same become unalienable, commonly called the Mortmain Act, was, without doubt, made upon very good Consideration, and with a very good View and Intention, and may possibly answer the Purpose for which it was designed; but still, methinks, it is too general and extensive, only the two Universities, and the Colleges of *Eton, Winchester and Westminster*, being excepted out of it; whereas, there is another illustrious Body of Men in this Kingdom, whose great and important Services to their Country, rendered them, at least, equally deserving of the Favour and Indulgence of the Legislature; but, who are, by this Act, in a great Measure, deprived of the Hopes of being rewarded for their Merit; and what makes their Case the harder, they are, at the same Time, destitute of all other Means of being provided for.

For if this charitable Law had not stood in the Way, I have been credibly inform'd, that some wealthy and eminent Citizens of London, in the early Intereſt, had formed a Project for erecting and endowing a College, for the Reception and Support of decayed, distressed, and unfortunate Politicians and Patriots, and for the Maintenance and Education of such hopeful and promising young Gentlemen, who were a laudable Ambition to become Politicians and Patriots, and to serve their Country in Opposition to ministerial Power and Influence.

For as the great Wealth and princely Acquisitions of those worthy Citizens, have chiefly been the Produce of their extensive Trade — in Exchange, and the Reward of a whole Life virtuously spent in raising the Credit of the Nation, by making Purchases in the Funds, when they were very low, and selling out when they were very high; such generous and disinterested Patriots, still unwearied in their Endeavours to serve their Country, even when there was no longer any thing to be got by it; and likewise, wisely considering, that when they were dead, their Riches could be of no further Use to them, thought, that the best Monument they could raise to their own Glory, would be to lay out the Money they had got by the Publick, for the Benefit of it; and this gave rise to that noble and publick-spirited Design mentioned above, for making an honourable Provision for those great and exalted Patriots, who, in Defiance of Want and Poverty, had entirely neglected their own private Concerns, and applied themselves with the more Vigour and Application, to the Affairs of the Nation; and, at the same Time, to encourage and instruct the young Men of the Age, to run the same Race of Glory, that the Breed of Patriots might never be wanting in the Nation.

For this End, it has been currently reported, that a most magnificent and superb Structure, was to have been erected in the great *Arca* or Square, that is now vulgarly called *Moorfields*, not so much on account of its Vicinity to *Bebbem*, as, because, there was not another vacant Place within the Limits of the City of London, fit for such a Design; there not being Room enough in that Metropolis, even for erecting a Statue to the Memory of their glorious Deliverer *William*, to whose generous Undertaking, they were their Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, Charters, and Power of chusing their own Magistrates, and in their very Being as a City; the Consideration of which, must certainly have made it a very sensible Mortification to so grateful and loyal a People, that they should want a proper and convenient Spot of Ground for so desirable a Purpose: But to return, this Structure was to have been built after the Model of the *Royal Exchange*; in the Middle of the Quadrangle, the first Thing intended to have struck the Eyes, was to have been a grand and stately Statue of an eminent and illustrious Patriot *Caleb D'Anvers*, on Horseback, both the Horse and Rider, as if he were alive; the Horse was to have been standing upon a Figure, representing *Monarchy*; his Hands and Feet were to have been chained, and his Head, with inimitable Prowess, was to have been striking thro' with his Spear: *Liberty*, in the Fi-

gure of a Woman, was to have been riding upon a Pillion behind Mr. *D'Anvers*, but almost thrown out of her Seat by the Prancing of the Horse, and the Fury of the Rider, in destroying *Monarchy*.

The Niches in the Walls of the Quadrangle were to have been filled with the Statues of several other venerable Patriots, who had distinguished themselves upon many important Occasions, by their Zeal for the Good of their Country. The four worthy Members of the City were to have been represented under the Figures of the four Cardinal Virtues, to denote the *Prudence, Temperance, Justice and Fortitude* of the City of London; but at the same time there were to have been some Emblematical Devices, to express the most celebrated Actions, for which the Person represented under each Figure was particularly famous; as for instance, upon the Pedestal of one of the Statues, there was to have been a *Basso Relievo*, representing a *Stock-jobber*, choak'd with a *Policy of Insurance*; under another, a *Factor*, in a sumptuous Habit, with a Gold Chain about his Neck, lolling at his Ease in an open Chariot, drawn by six *Planters*, very poor in Flesh, and tottering under the Weight of their Harness and Caparisons; under the Third, was to have been the Figure of a wealthy Tradesman, in a decent, plain Habit, offering to give his Vote at the Husbings, but drove out of the Hall by the Mob; the fourth and last, was to have been a Dispute between *Sense and Folly*, and the Judgment of the City of London in favour of the latter.

It would require more Room than this Paper will allow, to enumerate all the other Ornaments and Decorations which were intended for this sumptuous Building: By the Account that has been given of these, the Reader will easily conceive, what the Rest must have been: It will therefore be sufficient to say in general, that the Grandeur and Magnificence of the Structure, would have been every way answerable to the Usefulness and Excellency of the Institution.

TH is noble Foundation was to have been under the Direction of Twelve Lords and Twenty-four Commoners, who were to have been called *Governors*; the former were to have been Peers of the Realm; the latter to have all had Seats in Parliament; a Qualification absolutely necessary for enabling them to be elected into so great a Trust: But neither Peer nor Commoner was to have been capable of being chose, who was either a Minister of State, a Privy Counsellor, or had a Place at Court; as well because the Minure a Man is a Minister, or has a Place, he ceases to be a Patriot, as because some Persons in Power had not paid that Deference and Submission to the City, as it was their Duty to do; but on many Occasions had shewn an equal Regard to the rest of the Nation: But however, as an Instance of the great Candour and Moderation of the City, as soon as any of those Gentlemen were turned out or resigned, they were to all Intents and Purposes to have been consider'd as Patriots, and their Disability was to have been removed.

UNDER the Governors were to have been four Masters, to each of which a different Province was to have been assigned: The first was to have instructed the Youth under their Care, in foreign Affairs, and the Way to judge of any Treaty, without ever understanding a Syllable of the Language in which it was writ; the next was to have read Lectures to them upon our Domestic Affairs, and explain'd to them the Method of being chose for any Corporation in *England* without Money; the third was to have taught those that had the good Luck to get Seats in Parliament, to make Speeches, and the last was to have taught those that had not, to write Pamphlets and Political Essays.

EVERY Master and Schollar was, at their Lectures and in their School-Hours, to have wore a Gown of a changeable Colour, with a Brass Badge upon the Left Shoulder, representing *Britannia*, supported by two young Fellows in *Toupee Perruques*, but who were at the same time treading upon her Toes to make her go lame; at other Times they were to have been at Liberty to have dressed as they thought fit; and in Vacations and Holidays, they were to have distributed themselves about in Coffee-houses, and all Places of publick Resort, to propagate those excellent Doctrines, which had been instilled into

them by their Masters; on all such Occasions, to shew the Forwardness of their Parts, and the great Improvements they had made, they were to have harangued on Virtue and publick Spirit, and against the Corruption of Courts and Ministers, and the Degeneracy of the Times; and in a Word, were to have been the Millionaries to have made Converts to Patriotism thro' the Nation.

BUT this excellent Design was defeated, by the fatal Interposition of the *Mortmain Act*, above-mentioned; for it is not reasonable to expect, that any prudent and frugal Citizen, who has amassed together great Riches, by his Care and Industry, should dispose of any Part, during his Life, in charitable Uses, there never having been any such Custom in the City of London. And the People in Power, being in all Probability apprized of this, were determined to put an End at once to a Project, which must have proved so destructive to their Measures; and it was with this View, without all doubt, that this pernicious Law was passed.

Yesterday arrived the Mail due from Holland.

IT brings Letters from Brunswick, which intirely contradict the Report that came by a former Mail, of the Conspiracy against the Lives of the two last Dukes, or that of the present Duke Regent. They say, indeed, that M. Wulff is under an Arrest in a House of one of the Citizens, but that 'tis for a private Affair, which does not at all concern the Court.

There's an Account from Helvoetsluys, that on New Year's Day his Majesty received the usual Compliments there, upon that Occasion, and afterwards dined in Publick. The same Day Admiral Wager received an Express from Terveer, from Captain Bridges, Commander of the *Charlotte Yacht*, that his said Vessel was repaired, and ready for the Voyage to England. The *Torrington Man of War* arrived the Day after at Helvoetsluys, and anchor'd in that Harbour. The *Biddiford* and *Blandford Men of War*, are also arrived there to join the Convoy.

His Majesty having been so long Wind-bound, People begin to recollect several Instances of Great Persons, who have waited at this Time of the Year, Four and sometimes Five Weeks, for an East Wind to go on board. Every Body almost remembers, that this happened once to the Duke of Marlborough, and at a Time too, when the Presence of that great General was almost as necessary at London, as his Britannick Majesty's is now: And it cannot be forgot by many now living, that his Majesty, K. William III. of glorious Memory, was more than once detain'd for several Weeks in Holland, by contrary Winds and bad Weather.

The Baron de Bentink, has taken his Place in the Assembly of the States General, in Quality of Deputy from the Nobility of the Province of Holland. John Henry Count de Wassenaar, Lord of Obdam, &c. has a Grant of the Territory of Delft, in the room of the Baron de Boetzlaar.

The Imperialists quarter'd in the Brigaw at Brissach, and at Fribourg, are, 'tis suppos'd, by this Time, in Possession of the Fortresses of Philipsburg and Kehl, having received Orders to march thither for that Purpose the Beginning of this Month.

They have Letters at Amsterdam, dated the 29th of November, O. S. from Constantinople, which say, there has been a very sharp Action at Persia, between part of Kouli Kan's Army and the Persians who refuse to own his Authority, and that the latter had very much the Advantage; but it needs Confirmation.

At the same Place they have Letters from Barcelona, which are of the 12th ult. and confirm the former Account, that no less than 180 Ships are taken up in that Port for the King of Spain's Service.

There's Advice from Italy, that the Duke de Montemar has taken Leave of the Great Duke of Tuscany by Writing, and sent an Express to the Court of Madrid, to know whether the Spanish Troops that are to evacuate that Dutchy, are to be sent to Catalonia, or to the Places which that Crown possesses upon the Coasts of Tuscany.

L O N.

L O N D O N.

Last Week Mr. William Harrison was elected Matter of the Trinity House, in Newcastle upon Tyne, for the Year ensuing.

We hear that Brindley Skinner, Esq; is appointed his Majesty's Resident at Venice in the room of Col. Burges, deceased; and that Mr. Blair, Secretary to Lord Harrington, is to succeed Mr. Skinner as Commissioner of the Stamp Duties.

They write from Edinburgh, that the very Rev. Principal Wisheart, and the Rev. Mr. Webster, are chosen to supply the Vacancies in that City.

And from Ireland, that the Week before last the Honourable Edmund Butler, Esq; Brother to the Lord Viscount Mountgarret, died in the County of Kilkenny. And from the Town of that Name they write, that Miss Hawley, Daughter to Major Hawley, and Miss Margaret Berford, returning from a Visit at Thomastown, were both unfortunately drown'd, by the overturning of their Chaise in the River Nore.

Also the Week before last the Right Hon. the Countess of Drogheda was safely deliver'd of a Son.

The Right Hon. the Lord Charlemont is greatly indisposed of the Small Pox; but Sir John Rawdon, Bart. is in a fair Way of Recovery from that Distemper.

On Tuesday Morning last died of a Fever, Miss Carolina Walpole, youngest Daughter of his Excellency Horatio Walpole, Esq; at his House at Whitehall.

We hear that his Majesty has been pleased to appoint Col. Churchill to take Care of the British Affairs at the Court of Turin, in the room of his Excellency the Earl of Essex, who was lately recalled.

Last Night the Corpse of Mr. Noel, late one of the chief Burgesses of the City and Liberty of Westminster, was decently interred at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

As was also the Corpse of Mr. Tuffnell, Brother of Captain Tuffnell, with great Solemnity in the Cloisters, Westminster Abbey.

Yesterday one Smith, in Leicester-street, struck a Boy on the Head with a Mop-stick with such Violence, that he soon afterwards expired, after which he made off.

The same Day Mr. Vincent, one of his Majesty's Messengers, was dispatch'd to Helvoetsluys, with Dispatches of Importance for his Majesty.

Last Tuesday the Right Hon. the Earl of Balcarras, the Hon. General Campbell, and Captain Dalrimple, arrived in Town from Scotland; and Yesterday they waited on her Majesty and the rest of the Royal Family at St. James's, and met with a most gracious Reception.

This Morning the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor, comes from his Seat at Croydon in Surrey, to his House in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, is appointed Aid de Camp to his Majesty, in the room of Colonel John Pitt, who has resigned.

On Sunday last died at his House at Weybridge in Surrey, Gilbert Lawson, Esq; a young Gentleman of a good Estate.

Yesterday Morning her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, walked some Time in the Green Park, St. James's; and at Night their Royal Highnesses were at the Theatre in Covent Garden, to see the Opera of Arminius.

Yesterday Jacob Wright, Esq; kiss'd her Majesty's Hand at St. James's, on his being appointed a Cornet in the Royal Regiment of Horse, Red.

The same Day Capt. Lieutenant Barnes, kiss'd her Majesty's Hand on his being appointed Captain of a Company in the Regiment of Foot, commanded by the late General Tatton.

Bank Stock 149. India 179 3-4ths for the Opening. South Sea 101 1-half for the Opening. Old Annuity 113 to 1-8th. New ditto, 112 7-8ths to 113 for the Opening. Three per Cent. 105 3-4ths for the Opening. Emperor's Loan 117 1-half Royal Assurance 116. London Assurance 14 1-4th. African 15. India Bonds 61. 9 s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto, 61. 5 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 41. 12 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 11. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallow 3 to 4 Prem. English Copper 21. 8 s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 1-half per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 117.

Bow Church-yard, Nov. 3, 1736.

MR. THOMAS COBB, Printer and Engraver, who married the Widow of the late Mr. JOHN GLUER, at the Maiden-head, the lower End of Bow Church-yard, in Cheapside, London, having assigned and sold the said Printing-house and Business to his Brother-in-law **WILLIAM DICEY**,

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